The Proposed Constitution.

ARTICLE HI.

EXECUTIVE DEPAREMENT. Section 1. The supreme Executive authority of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled "The Governor of the State of South Caroli-

Section 2. The Governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, and shall be re-eligible.

Section 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being, or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of thirty years, and who, except at the first election under this constitution, shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this of election. No person while Governor shall hold any other office or commission (except in the militia.) under this State, tary of State.

or any other power, at one and the same time. Section 4. The returns of every election counties, and transmitted, by mail, to the this conctitution. seat of gove ament, directed to the Secre-Assembly, and a duplicate of said returns in case of contagion. shall be filed with the Clerks of the Courts | Section 22. Every bill or joint resolu of said Counties, whose duty it shall be to tion which shall have passed the General

scribed by law. Section 5. A Lieutenant Covernor shall be President of the Senate.

Section 6. The Lieuenant-Governor, prescribed by law. while presiding in the Senate, shall have no vote, unless the Senate be equally di-

Section 7. The Senate shall chose a sence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor. Section 8. A member of the Senate, or

chosen as acting Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall thereupon vacate his seat, ine murder, it, of necessity, condemns and another person shall be elected in his the use of any or all of those means

bility to discharge the powers and duties ernor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor, and such officer shall act accordingly, until such disability shall have been removed, or a Governor shall have been elected.

Section 10. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Section 11. He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conwiction (except in cases of impeachment) in such manner, on such terms, and under such restrictions as he shall think proper; and be shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, unless otherwise directed by law. It shall be his duty to report to the General Assembly lat the next regular ses. existent. The truthiwas, that for a contiled to it, and two condress received

Section 12. He shall take care that the light in the laboratories of the alchem-Section 13. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which. shall be neither increased or diminished during the period for which they shall

have been elected. Section 14. All officers in the Executive Department shall, when required by the Governor, give him information in wri-

ting upon any subject relating the duties Section The Governor shall, from | ery as a fer time to time, give to the General Assem - posterity.

bly information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their considera tion such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

Section 16. He may, on extraodinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and should either House remain without a quorum for five days, or in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, may fourn them to such time as he may think proper; not beyond the time of the unual session then next ensuing.

Section 17. He shall commission ali officers of the State.

Section 18. There shall be a Seal of the State, for which the General Assembly at its first session, shall provide, and which shall be used by the Covernor cfilcially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of South Carolina,

Section 19. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the au-State for two years next preceding the day thority of the State of South Carolina Governor and countersigned by the Secre-

Section 20. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take of Governor shall be sealed up by the and subscribe the oath of office as premanagers of elections in their respective scribed in article two, section thirty one of

Section 21. The Governor shall reside tary of State, who shall deliver them to the at the capital of the State; but during the Speaker of the House of Representatives sittings of the General Assembly he shall at the next ensuing session of the &eneral reside where its sessions are held, except

forward to the Secretary of State a certi Assembly, except on a question of adfiel copy thereof, upon being notified that journment, shall, before it becomes a law the returns previously forwarded by mail be presented to the Governor, and if he have not been received at his office. It approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall shall be the duty of the Secremy of State return it, with his objections to the House after the expiration of seven days from the in which it shall have originated; which day upon which the votes have been coun i shall enter the o'jections at large on its ted, if the returns thereon from any county pournals, and proceed to reconsider it. It. have not been received, to notify the Clerk after such re consideration, two-thirds of of the Court of said enemy, and order a the House shall agree to pass it, it shall be copy of the returns filed in his office to be sent, together with the objections, to the torwarded forthwith. The Secretary of other House, by which it shall be re-con-State shall deliver the returns to the spea- sidered, and, if approved by two-thirds ker of the House of Representatives at of that House, it shall have the same efthe next ensuing se sion of the General feet as if it had been signed by the Gover-Assembly; and during the first week of nor; but in all such cases the vote of both the session, or as soon as the General As- Houses shall be taken by year and nars, sembly shall have organized by the electrand the names of the persons voting for tion of the presiding officers of the two and against the the bill or joint resolution Houses, the Speaker shall open and pub- shall be entered on the journals of both lish them in the presence of both Houses. If uses re-pectively. If a bill or joint The person having the highest number of resolution shall not be returned by the votes shall be Governor; but if two or Governor within three days after it shall more shall be equal, and highest in votes, have been presented to him, Sundays'exthe General Assembly shall, during the cepted, it shall have the same force and same session, in the House of Representa | effect as if he had signed it, unless the tives chose one of them Governor viva General Assembly, by their adjournment, voce. Contested elections for Governor prevent its return, in which case it shall shall be determined by the General As- not have such force and effect unless re sombly in such manner as shall be pre- turned within two days after their next

Section 23. There shall be elected by be chosen at the same time, in the same the qualified voters of the State a Compmanner, continue in office for the same troller-General, a Treasurer, and a Secretaperiod, and be passed of the same qual fi ry of State, who shall hold their respective cations as the Governor, and shall ex officio offices for the term of four years, and whose duties and compensation shall be

meeting.

## DR. DUFF ON TEMPERANCE.

meeting held in Calcutta, asked :- the cock, for he and his wives are gone President pro tempore, to act in the ab- "Whore, in all the Bible, is there any express prohibition against the habitual use of arsenic or prussic acid?" It is enough that the Bible condemns all of the House of Representatives, being murder, whother it be that of ourseif or that of another. And in condemawhich naturally and inevitably lead Section 9. In case of the removal of the to it. Has not the Bible, by its affec-Governor from his office, or his death, re- ting records of the monstrous effects signation, removal from the State, or ina- of indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors; has it not by its express comof the said office, the same shall devolve mand to use God's bounties without on the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Gen- abusing them to the effecting of pereral Assembly at its first session after the nicious ends; has it not, by its terriratification of this constitution, shall, by ble denunciations against the vice of law, provide for the case of removal, death, drunkonness, declaring, on the authorresignation or inability, both of the Gov- ity of the living God, that no drawkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven; has it not, by these and other means, stamped the seal of its reprobation, with the most tremendous severity, on the habitual usd of any substance, which, like ardent spirits, involves the most iniquitous abuse of God's mercies, leads to the most atrocious outrages against all law, human and divine, and more than anything olse multiplies the heaven-forc-closing and hell opening vice of drunkenness? Besides, the substances now known under the name of ardent-spirits, could not be forbidden by name in the Bible, because, when it was written, they were not known-not actually

sion thereafter, all pardons granted by him, thousand years, after the dawn of the with a full statement of each case, and the Christian era, are only special coin, to reasons moving him thereto. ists of the middle agos, in their vain pursuit after a universal solvent which

would extract gold from the Dasor metals. The gold producing solvent they never found; but instead thereof. they unhappily stumbled on a misery and madness-producing ingredient. They vainly wished to turn all the baser metals ioto gold; they really discovered the process of converting the most nutritious substances in na-

### GAUNT FAMINE.

It is difficult to recollect a time when, as now, the cry of famino has gone up from so many different quarters. In Algeria, the sufferings of the Arabs have been, and continue to be. terrible, two hundred thousand of them, it is computed, having perished from starvation. In parts of Eastland the destitution is extreme, and the condition of large sections of the geople, always poor, is now more than usually deplorable. Some of the districts of France are scourged in the many and Eastern Europe that the misery and distress are most intensifled; at least the horrors of the situation in those regions are brought more home to the sense of the Eurovictim of this awful visitation. It is hardly conceivable that under such a sealed with the Great Seal, signed by the Government as Prussia, and among such a people as the Prussians, human misery and woe could attain such a height. In Western Prussia, the facts could not, for a long time, gain belief. For some time the Government denied their existence, or treated the reports as gross exaggerations, though, doubt less, it could not have been imporant not but feel, was a reflection upon the character of the administration and

even upon the National character. -In one district, Germbinnen, there said that nearly all these people are at the starvation point. They are claspossibility, without aid from abroad, be able to exist through the severe farm hands heretofore subsisted by discharged; and lastly, small trades people in the villages. Of the intensity of suffering some idea may be formed from the following account of intelligent eye witnesses, whose report at pears in the Berlin correspon dence of the New York Times:

"They (the villages) lay before us like the forsakon dwollings of a gypsy tribe, and reminded out of a cometory by their jonely and forsaken aspect. There was not to be discovered a single token of the usual village life. Outside the huts there was not a shed to be found, nor less a tree, for every piece of wood had been used for firewood. The huts themselves were built of mud and covered with straw, and seemed to be scarcely fit for cattle, still less for human beings. Here and there even the roof straw had been partly removed to make a litter for the cow, which the proprietor has managed to keep alive. The partially covered part of the but is occupied by men and cattle. On entering abodes of this kind one would not think it possible that mon could live

\*The barking of dogs does not wel come you, for these poor animals have been killed and eaten long since .-Neither do you hear the crowing of with the dogs. No human being is to be seen in the streets nor even at the windows; and as even at dinner-time no chimney is smoking, one would think the village forsaken. On ontering mere than twenty such huts in one village, we discovered that they were tenanted. We found persons of both sexes and all ages, mostly rkelctons; even the children bore deep despair of stupid torpidity in their faces. A few men and women were spinning oakum, furnished them by one of the committees, by doing which a whole family may earn three or four cents in currency a day. The floor was our mother carth, frequently and affection. soaked with water to such a degree hat the barefooted children stood in al power, dignity and gracofulness. it up to their aukles, and that in holes. Three things to hate-Cruelty, ar-without a fire at a temperature several rogance and ingratitude.

degrees below goror - Asy the matural . Three things to delight in - Beauty heat of the ismate is the only kind of frankness and freedom. heat, the window is carefully closed, and the air is truly postilential. It is friends and a cheerful spirit. wonderful how men can exist in such an atmosphere, for it is more intoler- peace and purity of heart. able than a plasty. In some of the Three things to like Cordiality, places we found abor people eating the good humor and mirthfulness.

soup furnished by the soup kitchens, established by the outlay of 200,000 loquacity and flippant jesting. thalers montlored above. Wer dould Three things to cultivate—Good not discover in this gruel a trace of books' good friends and good humor. fat, and poor as it was its distribution of Three trings to contend for-Hon-was made with extreme parsimony. or, country and friends.

old night a dhy LOW of hard by Jardhy consisting of seven members dilute this stuff with hot water to make it suffice for all of them; Not even & piece of bread is distributed with this

The misery which those two gentle. men saw affected one of them an much that his wept like a child. They had taken money with them, and game as pects. Bustle about if you mean to have fiberally as they could. Where they spent a thaler they expected to live a month longer?' In a village a poor despairing mother, saw a hungry dog with a picce of carrion in its mouth. when she had succeeded in conguering ep busy and mind your changes !

the coveted delicacy, she fell into a kind of ecstacy on her knees and thanked God that He had sent her

food for her poor children. In Austria, Poland and Russia, on her western frontier, the famine is said to be as appalling as it is in East Prus sia, a report which can be easily cred- probably, itself without novelty when ited. If there is such misery among it became part of the chronicle from Prussians, how, in districts of contig- which we derive it. There is nothuous country, exposed in the same ing new under the san, not even our way as the Prussian districts, can the jokes, nor our fairy stories, nor our case be any better? Under such a legends. They all come to us, more no way of escape but to climb the Government, and among such a peo- or less, from the East. ple as the Russians, it is quite likely same way. But it is in parts of Ger- to be much worse. But of the misery the merit of mischievous originality of the people in Russia, there is selworld outside has but small chance of knowing any thing.

## BOOKLESS HOUSES.

We form judgments of men from which the owner perhaps never thinks. gardener, or that he has refined neighof their truth-a truth which, it could bors, and does what he sees them do. But men are not accustomed to buy books unless they want them. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slotare 1,500 little villages and 100,000 himself with cheap carpets and ver destitute people. Literally it may be plain farniture, in order that he may purchase books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for to go in the water till he had learned! sified as small farmers who may by furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house The plainest row of books that cloth months till next harvest; laboring or paper ever cover, is more signifi. der that he might return the invalid's cant of refinement than the most incivility; or at the other who attheir employers, but now necessarily claborately carved etagere or side- tempted to keep his horse alive withboard.

> Give us a house farnished with books rather than furniture! Both, if you can, but books at any rate! To pend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surto his family. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the ferior excitement of passions and vi-

Let us pity these poor rich men,

It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of in the way in which errors still spring the necessaries of life.- Episcopalian.

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS .- Three things to love-Courage, gentleness

Three things to admire-Intellectu-

Three things to wish for-Health,

Three things to pray for-Faith

Three things to avoid-Idleness.

Only aged persons and children are. Three things to governe Temper, Thise Mings to think bibots-Life. death and eternity a

> Don't BE A LOAFER. Young man, pay attention. Don't be a loafer; don't keep oafer's company; don't hang about losting places. Better work than sit around day after day, or stand about corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own health-better for your own anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient, by riding after an imaginary one. A quite of blank paper tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procuze him his first case and make his fortune. Such

#### OLD NEW JOKES.

This is the title of a paper contributed to the Argosy by Dr. Doran, from

which we extract a few passages : "There is nothing new under the sun, and that well-used remark was "We ascribe to Theodore Hook

in the 'Berners street Hoax,' wheredem any record. As these people live by he brought a thou and or two of of us, yet what could they do? They like dumb beasts, they perish like people, besides horses and carriages, had no ropes to hold out to us. The them, and of their starvation by thou into one street, and making towardsands and all the inconceivable suffer- one house, at one and the same mo- bitterly we repented coming! Why pean public. East Prussia is a marked ings which precede starvation, the ment. Now, the honor of originality did we not stay in safety on the bluit? in this matter belongs to one Ciphis- The tide began to carl round our odorus, who advertised for thousands of day laborers to repair to a certain street in Egypt, at a certain hour. beneath our tread. I caught hold of This wag enjoyed from a secure hiding-place all the 'fun' he expected The twigs broke, and the rocks came every variety of style in the newspalittle things about their houses, of from witnessing the confusion in a tumbling down. narrow street caused by crowds of Flowers about a rich man's house disappointed men fighting their way may signify only that he has a good out against crowds of hopeful men fighting their way in. There is scarcely a modern illus-

tration of witty or humorous Irish kind hand, and the very touch of it simplicity which is not, at least, as old as the Plantonic philosopher of der means, we find that he contents Alexandria, Hierocles, who lived five up, up. If the san d gaveway, I had centuries before the Christian era.

At that early period men laughed at the simpleton who resolved never to swim; or at him who wished himsolf as speechless as the sick man from out food, and who failed just at the moment of succes by the obstinate brute dying. Greeks laughed, long before Irishmen, at their respectively alleged fellow-countryman who carried a brick about as a sample of the who shut his eyes before a lookingglass, that he might see how he look-

ed when he was asleep; who bought a crow, to test the truth of his assertion that the bird lived a wreck, clung to an anchor, to save simself from drowning; and who res marked to a friend who reasonably worthy of credit than he who denied it-that Hibernian is an old Greek in the story of Amphitryon; is believed happy land. love of knowledge in a young mind into be debted to a Hindoo predecesis almost a warrant against the in- | who may, probably, turn and 'Chin, chin !' to original inventor of the story in Pekin.

"There would really scen to be who live barrenly in great, bookless nothing new; tramways are found in houses! Let us congratulate the poor Tuebes and Memphis; the bailoon that in our day books are so cheap flies in idea through many a classical that a man may every year add a story the telegraph under another hundred volumes to his library for the form, flashed intelligence from one price of what his tobacco and his beer district to another of the abcient would cost him. Among the earliest world; and even our choicest classiambitions to be excited in clerks, cal traditions have various homes. workmen, journeymen, and, indeed | When Europeans first arrived among amongall that are struggling up in New Zealanders, they found Hero and life from nothing to something, is that Leander a local legond, with the of owning, and constantly adding to, slight difference that it was the lady a library of good books. A little li- who dashed through the flood to meet brary, growing larger every year, is the dusky lover, who quietly held the an honorable part of a young man's lamp to guide her to the trusting place.

"There is something very singular up, like weeds, on the spot where the original seed was sown. Not many months ago, the Times' correspondent in Paris communicated to that paper the translation of a letter which had just appeared in a French provincial journal, as an illustration of the simplicity of the moderd Gaul. The sample was afforded by a letter allegedly written by a soldier in hospital to his colonel, who had sent the news of his father's death. The soldiers epistle was to this effect : 'Colonel : 1 thank you for the death of my father It's an incident, like any other; let us hope, however, that it will have no bad consequences. . . . I have just broken my leg, with which I have the honor to be your very obedient servant!' Now, this sample of modern French simplicity and humor is as old as the oldest French jest-book, and that will give it an age of several centuries."

Cardinal Cullen, in a recent pastoral address upon Ireland, says that "her population has been lessened by millions, her trade is bad, and within a lage," involving an immense amount short meffod 400,600 houses have dis- of damage. or bue . This or appeared." He continues: "While countries about 30,000,000 of money in the five "vears ending in 1866, for the necessaries of life, which formerly were abundantly supplied by men with extravagant head-dresses oue feuitful soil." | me omo

There are one bunderd and seventy 5 tonige of 233 618 tonis

THE STUNG HAND.

We were on a pic-nic. It was in grove on a bluff overlocking the ocean -a fine, cool, shady spot in a hot summer's day. Roger and I straved away from the party to a small beach celow the bluff to pick up shells. While we were skipping on the rocks and filling our pockets, the tide came in and flooded the strip of land by which we came. What should we do? There was no boat to take us off, and steep side of the bluff fronting the sea. Oh, it locked so steep, so high, Could we climb it? We shouted to our friends above. They eaught sight understandingly. tide came nearer and nearer. How very feet, and scale the hill we must. At the first step the sand gave way

I began to cry with fright, when suddenly a man crept round a rock "Here, child," he said to me kindly, afraid." I put my hand in his strong the rocks, drawing me after him-up, him to cling to. Up, up, until he landed me safely on the top; then he went down and drew up Roger. How happy we were, how thankful were our friends, especially when we looked down and saw the tide covering whom he could obtain no reply, in or- the spot where we stood. The kind man was a fisherman, who saw our danger and ran to save us.

How sweet to take hold of mother's hand, and walk by her side. How good to have father's hand through dark, strange, and dangerous places. There is another Hand still stretched out to you, and a voice which says, "Here, my child, put your hand in house he had to sell. The Hibernian mine, and don't be afraid." Do you know who? It is the Lord Jesus. You are trying to climb to heaven. It is hard climbing alone. Your feet keep slipping back. The things you hope will help you, don't answer. They are not strong enough to hold couple of centuries; who in a ship- you. What can you do? If you stay where you are you will be lost. Then that sweet voice whispers Keep fast hold of him. By his side you can go up the hill of difficulty, overcome all the hindrances of the modern guise, and the Greek, as in narrow way, and reach heaven, that

# sus', and don't let go. - Winning Words. AT THEIR WORD.

"O that I were dead!" cried the bellfinch.

"I don't wonder at it, I'm sure, dear," aid the cat, sitting with her eyes fixed on the cage.

"To be penned up here from day to day, while all my friends are rejoicing in the sweet sunny cky, and l the flowers," said the bullfinch. "low distressing," said the cat,

with much feeling. "And just to be allowed now and then, for a few minutes, to try my wings by a flight round the room." "Mere mockery! a cruel insult I

call that," said the cat. "And as to singing how can

"How, indeed?" said the cat. "This piping song that I have been drilled into, not a note of it comes from my heart."

"I never could bear anything that didn't come from the heart," said the cat demurely. "-

"O that I were dead!" said the bullfinob.". "H's what your very bast friends wish for you, dear," said the cat;

"and as the door of your cage is a out and-" "And what?" asked the bullfinch. painfal to my feelings, soon put you ago was imported into India, and it is out of your misery," said the cat, preparing to spring; upon which the

bullfinch set up a scream of such ter-

ror that his mistress flew into the

room, and puss was glad to escape

down stairs .- The Leisure Hour. winter, have caused a veritable "de-

Woston, the pedestrian, has accomhave been obliged to pay to other plished the unprecedented task of walking 103 miles in twenty-four Bentonville, Arkansas - One chamber more labor with less grain when he gets hours. ... add

The Pope has, decreed that "Woshall not be admitted to the com-

gogue, on West Fourteenth street, near Don't take too much interest in the of their reasetive offices.

ture into poison, and left the discov. with a picce of carrion in its mouth. is the world! to him that hath shall be nine ocean steamers belonging to the first poison, and left the discov. Six per Section The Governor shall, from ery as a fell legacy to their we-begone She ran, resolutely, after him, and given. Quit dreaming and complaining; port of New York, with an aggregate affar of your neighbors. Six per given. Quit dreaming and complaining;

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS ON CHILDREN.

A school-teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long gractice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of newspapers upon the minds of a family of children, states as the result of his observation that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not,

1. Better readers, excellent pronunciation, and consequently read more has the honeymoon passed than your

2. They are better spellers, and de fine words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain partial knowledge in geography in almost half the time

the bushes growing among the rocks. for, having become so familiar with per, from common-place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of 'put your hand in mine, and don't be the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

They write better compositions, gave me courage. Up I went over using better language, containing more thoughts, still more clearly ex-

From these simple facts three important things can be deduced :

1. The responsibility of the press in supplying literature which shall be tunate husband finds the very qualboth healthful in tone and likewise ities which most likely influenced his understandingly expressed.

2. The absolute necessity of personal supervision of a child's reading by his parents.

3. Having once got a good, able paper, no matter what price, don't begrudge it a hearty support.

## COULDN'T HELP IT.

In a certain town on the Penobscot river, lived two worthy men, neighbors and friends; but they could never mid-summer, or during the period of agree on political questions. In dispute one day, one of the disputants ing the growth of the tree when too lost temper and called the other "li- luxuriant, and allowing the wounds to ar," "foof," "knave," and so on. This heal over more readily. The invariawas his weakness. He easily lost ble tendency of pruning a tree while self-control; then was very abusive; growing, is to retard its vigor. If the mine, and don't-be afraid." It is the and then repented. On the occasion re- amount of foliage cut away be slight, denied the asserted fact of his repor- precious Saviour's. He sees your dan- ferred to he was so chagrined at the the effect will not be great; but if the rounding them with books, if he has ted death, that the fact had been ger and hastens to save you. Pat exhibition he had made of passion, pruning be considerable or severe, a that he soon called upon his neighbor penitent and purposing an apology We give, in substance, the apology :

"I am ashamed of myself for being so abusive in my talk to you. To My children, put your hand in Je- think I should call a neighbor and triend 'liar,' 'fool,' and 'knave.' I am MUSTNT ALWAYS TAKE PEOPLE sorry, and I have come to apologize. Forgive me. I know not why it is. that, in my talk with you, I lose my temper. But the fact is, you always over more perfectly, for the reason talk so much like a-jackass, I can't that the cut surface dries more quickhelp it !"

> character or manner which seem absolutely incurable. We heard of a certain brother who constantly made himself a thorn in the flesh of his fellow church members by his habit of performed after the fall of the leaf. asing slang talk and coarse colloquialisms in his prayers. In vain the Spring. With quite hardy trees it church repeatedly expressed their dis. may be done in Winter; but with approval of his uncouth phrases. So far from being silenced, the offending are always made more so by the exbrother was only grieved and alienated. At last a committee of the deacons went to have a final talk with him, and so judiciously was the interview conducted, that a happy issue seemed certain. Prayer closed the visit, and the disciplined and penitent early Spring, and the next row in member led the devotions, when almost the first sentence came out: "O Lord! I beseech thee, help me and these dear brothron to hitch horses together!"- Watchman and Reflector.

THE GREASE AND TALLOW TREE OF CHINA .- In China there grows a tree known as the Grease Tree. It is said little ajar, I see you have only to come | that large forests of this vegetable lubricant are to be found there, and they form the source of a considerable "Why, dearest, I would, however local traffic. This tree not very long giving no nutriment to the body. Then said the experiment of cultivating it there has proved quite successful. Dr. Jameson, a chemist in the Punjaub, has prepared handred weights of grease from this particular tree. and has forwarded, on trial, a portion of it to the Punjaub railway, to have Thirty-five days of consecutive its qualities tested as a lubricant .rain in New Zeuland, during the past The grease thus obtained, it is said, forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and white light, emitting no unpleasant odor or

> A large cave has been explored near is 600 feet wide, and 800 feet high. The cave has been explored to the distance of nide miles.

The corner-stone of a new syna.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

You are all apt to complain (writes a lady addressing her own sex) that lovers, when they become husbands, cannot unite the two characters. You lay this mostly to the men's charge. Do'you think it is their fault entirely I am disposed to say no. I will tell you why. Before marriage you take the greatest pains to clevate yourselves into goddesses, and desire to be worshipped accordingly. Men, especially those possessing superior intellectual qualities and refinement of nature, favor these views and treat you as something nearer to heaven than themselves; and lo! no sooner husbands discover, by imperceptible but sure degrees, that you are (though in somewhat interior ratio to themselves) of the "earth, earthly!" Hapby the woman who has the wit to coi.trive that, in her married life, the same it requires others, as the newspapers band's eyes that existed Lefere their have made them familiar with the union! The thing, in the intimacy location of important places and na- of common place, every-lay life, may tions, their governments and doings, be difficult, but it is by no means im-4. They are better grammarians; possible to achieve. Your own negleet of all those cares and arts by which you won the lover causes commonly the carlier estrangement of

> husband. How frequent is the spectacle of neat, scrupulous maidens, who, when they become wives, neglect their personal appearance; and who, if asked why they do so, would answer, "Oh, I'm married!" showing plainly that their care and trimness formed no part of their natures, but was a tran spread for the lure and destruction of men. Pretty Mrs. Spider! when your careful, fine spun web caught the eredulous fly, your object being effected, good by neatness, good looks, care and refinement. What more had you in the world to do? Your unforchoice have vanquished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and which to paraphrase the poet, "leaves but a wreck behind.

## PRUNING ORCHARDS IN WINTER

The question is often asked, although becoming well understood by good orchardists, "When is the best time to prune-Winter or Summer?' It is often wrongly answered. There are two advantages of pruning in mer pruning may be adopted on thrifty young trees, when the object is merely to remove a few useless or straggling shoots, and to give symmetry of form. But if the portion to be cut away is large, it is better to wait until growth has ceased in Autumn, or else perform the operation early in Spring. It is true, the wounds heal ly, and the new lip of wood coversit, Many good men have weaknesses of or partly covers it at once. But this

advantage is at the expense of growth. In all cases where it is desired to impart vigor, so far as this can be done by mere pruning, it should be and before the swelling of the buds in those inclining to be tender, and which cision of the limbs, it should be deferred until early Spring. Any one who entertains a doubtful opinion on the subject of Summer pruning, had better try the experiment. Let him prune one row of trees in Winter, or June .- Country Gentleman.

OATS GROUND AND UNGROUND .- It is generally admitted that there is no better or more natural grain for the horse than oats, and they are extensively fed throughout the whole country, and usually in an unground state. The reason of this is probably owing to the fact that but little trouble is required to feed them so. Yet every one knows that oats given whole particularly to an aged animal, pass through in large quantities undigested, has done no good, and some loss attending

it. We must therefore conclude that at least one third less grain given in a ground state would do as much or more good.

The experiments of some of our best chemical physiologist go to show that mixing of saliva with the food is of the utmost importance in effecting easy digestion. When grain goes into the stomach in a whole state, it is not affected by the secretions is then made at the expense of the animal's condition. Then, if oats, by passing through the digestive tubes of a undigested, injure the animal, it is not natural to suppose that he could perform all of the nutriment from the quantity fed?

A span of horses that require twelve quarts each of unground oats per day, would consume two hundred and eighty two bushels. Estimating it at one third less, would make a saving of nighty-one Sixth avenue, New York city, was busbels; and at staty five cents per bushel laid on Friday, with imposing core-would amount, in cash to about sixty dofmonies, conducted by flabbi Isaacs. | we for the trouble of grinling.